

Malta seeks Mideast role in Helsinki

HELSINKI (R) — Malta angered Western governments Wednesday by demanding a hearing for Middle East nations in coming talks on European disarmament. Western officials said the Maltese move, though not unexpected, could slow down a preparatory meeting at which the agenda for next year's 35-nation European disarmament conference is under discussion.

Malta said Middle East governments should have a right to make their views known when the conference opens in Stockholm on Jan. 17 because Mediterranean problems were closely linked to Europe's security. Last summer, Malta staged an eight-week-long filibuster at a European security conference in Madrid by insisting on a separate meeting on Mediterranean security. The conference was unable to close until Eastern, Western and neutral countries joined in persuading Malta to back down.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Fateh clashes continue

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Rival Palestinian guerrilla factions were Wednesday locked in artillery and machine-gun battles in northern Lebanon for the third consecutive day, security sources said. The fighting between supporters and opponents of Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat has been concentrated in the northern Akkar region. The combatants are separated by the Nahr Al Bared River, 13 kilometres north of this port city, with both sides holding positions on the high ground along the riverbanks not far from the Nahr Al Bared Palestinian refugee camp. State-run Beirut Radio said at least one man was killed in the fighting between the forces of renegade Palestinian guerrilla leader Saeed Musa, code named Abu Musa, and loyalists from Mr. Arafat's own Fateh guerrilla group.

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2 Israelis killed in South Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were killed by small-arms fire when their patrol was ambushed overnight north of the southern Lebanese city of Tyre, an Israeli army spokesman said Wednesday. Troops clamped a curfew on the area while they searched for the attackers. The ambush brought Israel's official death toll since its invasion of Lebanon 15 months ago to 524.

Klibi to start Arab tour

RIYADH (Petra) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi is expected to make a tour of Arab states shortly to discuss with officials Arab affairs, developments in the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestine problem as well as the situation in Lebanon. During the tour, which includes Jordan, Mr. Klibi will discuss ways of bolstering Arab solidarity. While in Baghdad, Mr. Klibi will attend a meeting devoted to coordinating work between the Arab League Secretariat and its various organisations which is due to open on Nov. 1.

China to give PLO emergency aid

PEKING (R) — China has promised to provide the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with emergency material aid in response to an appeal by PLO leader Yasser Arafat, the New China News Agency said Wednesday. It gave no other details. China has frequently stressed its support for the Palestinian cause and has called for the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

AUB reopened

BEIRUT (R) — The American University of Beirut opened its doors to students Wednesday after a dispute with Shi'ite Muslim students protesting against the banning of political activity on campus was resolved. The school year, which was to have opened on Monday, was delayed by two days after an estimated 50 Shi'ite students staged a sit-in in the registrar's office and seized documents last week.

Soviet envoy to meet Wu

PEKING (R) — Soviet special envoy Leonid Il'yichov, in Peking for the third round of Sino-Soviet normalisation talks, will meet Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Nuoquan, a ministry spokesman said Wednesday. Spokesman Qi Huanyuan, addressing a weekly press conference, would not reveal when the meeting would take place, how long Mr. Il'yichov would be in China, or details of the discussions.

Tehran sends message to Ankara

ANKARA (R) — A senior Iranian official arrived in Ankara Wednesday with a message from Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati for Turkish Foreign Minister Tiler Turkmen, the Foreign Ministry said. No details were revealed.

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269 confirmed dead in blasts • Bush visits Beirut

France calls for new U.N. force for Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — As the death toll from Sunday's bomb attacks on American and French troops in Beirut rose to 269, France Wednesday called for a new United Nations force to be sent to Lebanon. U.S. Vice-President George Bush also paid a surprise visit to Beirut Wednesday.

Latest American figures said 216 U.S. servicemen died. A French military spokesman said 53 soldiers were dead, 15 wounded and five missing.

The French call for greater international role in Lebanese peacekeeping efforts came in an address Wednesday to the National Assembly in Paris by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Mr. Mauroy, who was speaking as France and its three partners in the MNE prepared for emergency talks in Paris, reaffirmed his government's commitment to a strong and united Lebanon.

However, he added that France's efforts should be supported, expanded, and as far as possible superseded, by a more marked involvement by the international community.

In this context, Paris welcomed the proposed deployment of Greek and Italian observers in the Shouf mountains south-east of Beirut, but insisted that this move

be linked to action by the U.N.

His government "wished ardently that that organisation ensure the application of its resolutions with a force present in the most sensitive zones," he said.

Mr. Mauroy did not elaborate on the suggestion, apart from saying that such a force would contribute to the success of a Lebanese reconciliation meeting due to open in Geneva on Monday.

The prime minister was warmly applauded when he expressed condolences for those who died in last Sunday's suicide attacks.

Bush visits Beirut

Mr. Bush, on a flying visit to survivors of the attack, told reporters as he watched rescue workers tear at the rubble of the four-storey Marine headquarters: "We are not going to let down our friends because of terror."

U.S. Marine positions east of Beirut airport came under fire

from mortars, small arms and anti-tank rockets for two hours before Mr. Bush arrived but no Marines were wounded, said his spokesman, Major Robert Jordan.

Maj. Jordan reported that the Marines fired mortars back and the shooting stopped. He said the firing came from the town of Shweifat, a stronghold of Druze fighters.

Marines were on full alert for Mr. Bush's surprise visit to the Lebanese capital. During his three hours in Beirut he inspected the 1,600 U.S. troops in the Multi-National Force (MNF) and met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel.

Wearing a Marine helmet and flak jacket, Mr. Bush reaffirmed Washington's commitment to the Lebanese government and said the death of more than 200 Americans would not alter U.S. policy.

"We are not going to let a bunch of insidious terrorist cowards shape the foreign policy of the United States... it damn sure has not shaken the courage of these men," he said.

'We have some ideas'

Asked if Washington knew who was behind the bombing, Mr. Bush replied: "We have some ideas... but we are not going to point the finger until we are absolutely certain."

Officials in Washington have said circumstantial evidence points to Iranian involvement in the two attacks by suicide commandos, as well as a similar blast at the U.S. embassy in April which killed more than 60 people.

France establishes lead

French investigators have established that a small red truck packed with explosives circled the French paratroop base in Beirut several times on Sunday before crashing into it, a French spokesman said Wednesday.

The explosion at the U.S. base woke nearby residents who rushed to their balconies and saw the red truck approach the French base, said the spokesman, Colonel Philippe de Longeaux.

He told reporters the residents watched it drive towards the entrance of the building then smash into it, exploding on impact and reducing the nine-storey building to rubble.

A U.S. spokesman said a witness saw a yellow lorry approach the U.S. base just before it crashed through two guard posts and rammed into the building.

The Marines stepped up security at their base near Beirut airport Wednesday, blocking access roads with school buses and oil drums and dumping piles of sand on the main approach.



Italian plainclothes policemen inspect the car of shot and wounded in an attack in Rome Wednesday (A.P. wirephoto)

Jordanian envoy shot in Rome

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian ambassador to Italy, Tayseer Aladdin Touqan, was shot and injured in a gun attack while driving near the Rome embassy Wednesday, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

The statement said that Mr. Touqan was hit in the shoulder, hand and legs but was out of danger.

Reuters quoted Italian police sources as saying that the ambassador was travelling in his car near Piazza Ungheria not far from the embassy when a lone gunman fired from the pavement into the car as it slowed down at an intersection in Parioli and escaped on foot.

After interviewing a number of eye-witnesses, police sources in Rome said the attack appeared to have been carried out by a single gunman using an automatic weapon.

They added that a second man armed with a pistol may also have taken part in the attack.

Ambassador Touqan and his Egyptian driver Hamdi Moh-

ammad Hidar Daoud, who was also wounded in the attack, were immediately taken to the Policlinico Hospital for treatment.

Policlinico officials said later the ambassador had received multiple injuries to upper and lower limbs. But they said surgeons had removed seven bullets and his condition was no longer serious.

However his driver, had been hit in the throat and shoulder and was not yet out of danger, hospital sources said.

A number of attacks involving diplomats or representatives of Arab and Asian countries have

taken place in Rome since 1977, but this was the first time Jordan was affected.

Majed Abou Sharar, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) United Information Office, was blown up in a hotel room here in October 1981, and another PLO official was killed in an attack the following June.

A spokesman at Italian police headquarters said several units had gone to the scene to interview eye-witnesses.

Two men carrying arms were detained near the Piazza and taken to police headquarters.

Pertini phones Hussein

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday evening received a telephone call from Italian President Sandro Pertini who denounced the attack on Jordanian Ambassador in Rome Tayseer Touqan. Mr. Pertini underlined the ties of friendship between the Jordanian and Italian people and congratulated the King on the safety of the ambassador.

Khurma reported out of danger

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government Wednesday sent a special plane carrying two doctors to treat the Jordanian ambassador to New Delhi, Mohammad Ali Khurma, who was shot Tuesday by an unidentified gunman.

In New Delhi, hospital sources said Mr. Khurma was now out of danger. "The ambassador's condition is much better and he is now recovering satisfactorily," a spokesman told reporters at a briefing. The statement was confirmed here by a Foreign Ministry spokesman who said the ambassador's condition is improving and there is no cause for concern.

Mr. Khurma, 55, was shot by a man with an automatic weapon as he was walking from the Jordanian embassy to his home in New Delhi's diplomatic quarter. The gunman escaped.

An official Indian spokesman said no arrests had been made, but security had been tightened especially in view of the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government starting in New Delhi on Nov. 23.

"The incident underlines the need for strict security for the Commonwealth meeting and we have made vigorous arrangements," he said.

The hospital spokesman said no surgery was immediately planned for the ambassador, who was hit in the chest, both arms and left leg.

"We will consider the next step only after his condition stabilises."

Gandhi contacts Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received a telephone call Wednesday from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who denounced the attack on Jordanian ambassador in New Delhi Mohammad Ali Khurma.

Mrs. Gandhi stressed her country's keenness on maintaining strong relations with Jordan.

Canada does not rule out independent Palestinian state, says MacEachan

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachan Wednesday said that Canada does not rule out the establishment of an independent Palestinian state after Middle East peace negotiations are successfully completed. He also described Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories as illegal and an obstacle to peace.

At a press conference held at the Intercontinental Hotel at the conclusion of a three-day visit to Jordan, Mr. MacEachan said: "It (the Middle East) negotiations lead to an independent Palestinian entity, Canada would not object to that. We would not rule that out."

He also said that if a negotiated Middle East settlement leads to a Palestinian-Jordanian federation, that will also be acceptable to Canada.

Mr. MacEachan reiterated Canada's stand that the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories "are illegal and... are an obstacle to the peace process."

"We have been very concerned about these settlements. We made that view quite clear on several occasions," he said. "At the United Nations recently we appealed to Israel to reconsider its settlement policy," he added.

"Palestinians have rights"

The Canadian deputy prime minister stressed that the Palestinians "have legitimate rights and just requirements."

"They have the right to participate in negotiations that will determine their own future and... they have a claim to a homeland on the West Bank and Gaza," Mr. MacEachan said.

He expressed Canada's desire to see the "occupied territories" enjoyed by the Palestinians, where they would feel at home, where they will have a future and where they will fulfil their aspirations.

Mr. MacEachan defined the word homeland as "a territory which people make their homes, have some stake, some destiny and some influence," adding that "it is difficult to define in advance the kind of political structure that would prevail in the (Palestinian)

homeland, prior to negotiations."

U.S. involvement in Lebanon

Commenting on U.S. involvement in Lebanon, Mr. MacEachan said that he does not foresee any withdrawal by U.S. forces from the Multi-National Force. "It is clear that (the U.S.) will remain in Lebanon, but what is not clear is whether it will increase its involvement to the point where it can have even more decisive influence on the situation in Lebanon," he added.

During his visit to Jordan, Mr. MacEachan held talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and other high ranking government officials.

'Successful talks'

Commenting on his talks in Amman the Canadian minister said that he had "very useful discussions" on international issues and Jordanian-Canadian relations.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. meets resistance in Grenada

LONDON (R) — The first American citizens were evacuated from Grenada Wednesday as U.S. and Caribbean invasion troops fought to eliminate pockets of resistance, mainly from Cubans on the island.

A White House spokesman said in Washington that a U.S. military plane with 61 Americans aboard had left Grenada on the way to Charleston, South Carolina.

President Reagan said Tuesday he ordered the invasion along with forces from six Caribbean countries partly to protect the lives of

some 1,000 American residents.

Radio reports in nearby Barbados said earlier that the 1,900 Americans and 300 Caribbean soldiers were still encountering scattered resistance but were expected to have secured the island later in the day.

The reports said at least 12 Cubans and three Grenadians had died and many Cubans had been taken prisoner. In Washington, officials reported American losses as two dead and 23 wounded.

Langhorne Motley, assistant

secretary of state for international affairs, said Cubans on the island were "putting up a very tough fight."

The Cuban government reported that six U.S. helicopter gunships attacked positions held by Cuban workers near the partly-built international airport, inflicting many casualties.

Cuban radio said the survivors were fighting heroically despite U.S. artillery and mortar fire. President Fidel Castro said in a message: "The Cuban workers gua-

rding the airport will not surrender."

Mr. Castro called the invasion an enormous political mistake and even some of America's NATO allies appeared to share this view.

Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados, which provided troops for the invasion, told a London radio station the Caribbean countries planned a six-month trade

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International opinion condemns U.S. action, page 8

Baghdad warns Iran of air attack on Kharg

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra Wednesday repeated an Iraqi warning that it would attack Iran's main oil exporting terminal at Kharg Island if the Gulf war continued.

"Iraq has reaffirmed its intention to destroy the Iranian oil installations at Kharg if Iran con-

tinues its aggressive war against Iraq and the blockade of Iraq's oil exports through the Gulf," the newspaper said in a commentary.

Iran in turn has said it would close the Gulf for oil exports if its own oil movements were disrupted.

Al Thawra issued the warning on Kharg Island Wednesday as it

quoted a leading military official as saying Iran was preparing a third assault against the Iraqi border town of Penjwin on the northern war front.

Iran launched its latest cross-border offensive in the Penjwin area on Oct. 19 and Iraq said Tuesday the Iranians have been beaten back.

An Iraqi military spokesman said more than 19,000 Iranians had been killed and thousands more wounded or taken prisoner. No Iraqi casualties have been listed.

Al Thawra said the Penjwin front had been quiet for the past 24 hours after a series of fierce battles.

It quoted the military official in

the Penjwin sector as saying "the enemy is regrouping its forces to attack again."

"Our troops are prepared to repulse the new assault and destroy the aggressors," the official was quoted as saying.

The commentary on Kharg Island, meanwhile, criticised what it termed a broad international propaganda campaign led by the United States to hamper France in fulfilling its commitments to Iraq.

This was a reference to the supply of five missile-equipped Super Etendard jets by France to Iraq. Diplomatic sources have said France had come under pressure to cancel or delay the delivery of the aircraft, expected by the end of this month.

Junblatt threatens to boycott peace talks

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt said Wednesday he might boycott planned talks on national reconciliation in Geneva if what he said were ceasefire violations by the Lebanese army continued.

"I may reconsider my participation in the Geneva conference if the ceasefire violations continue," Mr. Junblatt said in a statement released in Damascus.

"Escalation by the government and fanatical forces in the mountains and southern areas reveals the truth about intentions harboured by these forces and their determination to foil dialogue attempts," he said.

Warsaw Pact talks predicted this week

MOSCOW (R) — A summit of Warsaw Pact leaders is likely to be held in Moscow at the end of this week, according to usually reliable East European sources.

They said they could not definitely confirm that a gathering of the pact's seven Communist Party leaders would take place, but added that there were now clear indications this was very probable.

The sources said the summit would be in the form of a meeting of the Warsaw Pact military council and was expected to be held on Friday and Saturday.

The council is usually made up of deputy defence ministers or chiefs of staff but the East European sources said it could be held at any level, including party chiefs.

According to some Soviet bloc

weapons should be cut back, U.S. officials said.

Officials at NATO's Brussels headquarters say at least 1,500 of the weapons are likely to be retired.

NATO has about 6,000 small weapons in its arsenal, including short-range missiles and artillery shells.

Mr. Weinberger and his colleagues will discuss again the deployment, set to start in two months, of the first of 572

Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The defence ministers of Britain, Italy and West Germany will report on site preparations for the missiles, the first of which are scheduled to become operational in December unless there is a U.S.-Soviet agreement on limitations.

All 110 Pershings are to be deployed in West Germany. The 464 cruise missiles will also go to Britain, Italy, and eventually the Netherlands and Belgium.

NATO to discuss weaponry in Europe

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger meets North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) officials in Canada Wednesday to prepare for a two-day meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) which will decide on scrapping old battlefield nuclear weapons.

The meeting, beginning Thursday at the resort of Montebello, near Ottawa, will decide how many of the alliance's stockpile of

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Hussein visits Armed Forces HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday visited the Jordanian Armed Forces headquarters and met Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker, the chief of staff and his assistants. At the meeting, the King passed on his directives on a number of matters.

King condoles Daoud family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday delegated the assistant chief of royal protocol to convey his condolences to the Elissa family on the death of Daoud Elissa. The late Daoud Elissa, a veteran journalist, died in Amman Saturday and was buried Monday.

New development bond to be floated

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan will float a new development bond on November 5, the total value of which will be JD 6 million at an interest rate of 8.5 per cent, a spokesman for the bank said. He added that the bonds will be available from the central bank and its branches of commercial banks throughout the country until December 4.

Berlin exhibition head visits chamber

AMMAN (Petra) — The Director of the Berlin International Exhibition Wednesday discussed at the Amman Chamber of Commerce with owners of Jordanian industries the possibility of increasing the volume of Jordanian products at the exhibition. She also visited the permanent exhibition of Jordanian industries at the chamber and inspected the products on display.

Man from Salt shoots sister

SALT (J.T.) — A man from Salt Tuesday killed his sister by firing his gun at her, according to a story in Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday. It said that the man, identified only as A.A., killed his 26-year old sister and was apprehended by the police who are holding an investigation.

Refinery extension to open soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The third expansion project at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company is expected to be completed by end of November or the beginning of December, a spokesman for the company said Wednesday. He added that when finished, this project will provide Jordan with its needs for oil products until 1990.

More outlets to sell local wheat bread

AMMAN (Petra) — A Ministry of Supply spokesman said Tuesday that the ministry has decided to provide several centres all over the capital to sell bread produced from local-wheat to the public, following heavy demand for this kind of bread over the last few weeks.

Swedish communications minister due to visit

By a Jordan Times Staff reporter

AMMAN — Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications Curt Bostrom will arrive in Amman Saturday on a three-day visit to Jordan. Swedish Embassy sources here said Wednesday.

During his stay in Jordan, Mr. Bostrom is expected to hold talks with Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat, Minister of Public Works Awajj Al Masri and other

Jordanian government officials, during which he is expected to discuss subjects on transport and communication related to both countries and cooperation in the field of road and highway construction.

The Swedish minister is also scheduled to visit the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), the Telecommunication Corporation (TCC) and the Queen Alia International Airport.



Abdul Sattar Faraman (third from left at table) for Iraq and Mohammad Hourani for Jordan Wednesday initial the minutes of the fourth meeting of

the Jordanian-Iraqi ministerial committee (Petra photo)

U.S. firm gets wastewater contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. firm Sam Wallace Wednesday signed an agreement with the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) to build a wastewater treatment plant in Irbid at the cost of \$18.240 million.

The project is to be built in the Wadi Al Hamam region, northwest of the city, according to WSC Director Yassin Al Kayed who signed the agreement with

the company.

The project is part of a three-phase scheme, which includes the laying of sewer pipes and water networks and the building of the wastewater treatment plant.

Tenders for the other two phases of the project, which are expected to cost \$12 million, will be announced next month, Mr. Kayed added.

According to Mr. Kayed, work

on the three phase project will start early next year and will take 36 months to be completed.

He said the project is being financed through loans from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Jordanian treasury.

Mufti: Rural women to play active role

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-day international conference on the role of women in food production ended in Amman Wednesday.

The 25 participants from 11 countries issued recommendations which called, among other things, for the development of guidance programmes for Arab women in rural regions so as to satisfy their needs especially in crop cultivation and food production work.

Rural women should be encouraged to join cooperative societies to benefit from loan services and the advice and guidance offered through them to help im-

prove their production of food, the recommendations said.

They also called for the inclusion of home economic in the curricula of community colleges and agricultural institutes in Arab countries in order to recruit agricultural guides that can help rural women serve their society.

In a speech to the closing session, Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti called for the revision of social work institute programmes with a view to deepening the concept of women's participation in promoting the country's economic life.

Vocational training should be

developed in a manner that allows women to take more active roles in developing Jordan's economic and social life, Mrs. Mufti said.

Mrs. Mufti also praised the role of rural women in agricultural production.

The conference was organised by the Ministry of Social Development in cooperation with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Countries that attended the conference comprised Jordan, Egypt, North and South Yemen, Syria, Mauritania, Morocco, Iraq, Somalia, Tunisia.

Jordan, Turkey announce college ties

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Turkey are to launch cooperation in higher education and research into cultural and historical affairs, according to a spokesman for a delegation just back from an official visit to Turkey.

The delegation, which includes the presidents of the three Jordanian universities, returned to Amman Tuesday evening and said that they had reached agreement with Turkish universities on a number of measures.

These include: Teaching the Turkish language to university students who wish to learn it; admitting Turkish students to the Sharia (Islamic Law) College in the University of Jordan to learn religious subjects, and inviting a group of scholars and researchers from both countries to conduct joint research work in cultural and historical affairs.

According to the spokesman, the six-member delegation toured Turkish universities and held talks with their officials and presidents

on the exchange of visits by staff, the granting of scholarships to Jordanian students, exchange visits by scouts from both countries, the dispatch of students to Turkish universities to study documents and manuscripts dating back to Ottoman rule and conducting joint research.

Both sides agreed on holding a general conference in April 1985 in Amman to explore ways of bolstering Jordanian-Turkish cooperation, the spokesman said.

Iraqi-Jordanian officials sign trade links minutes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian and Iraqi officials Wednesday signed the minutes of the fourth meeting of the Jordanian-Iraqi joint ministerial committee which has convened in Amman over the past three days.

The two sides have agreed to increase the volume of trade between the two states, to hold contacts aimed at increasing the exchange of agricultural products in 1984, and to fix the quotas operated by the Jordanian and Iraqi trade centres in Baghdad and Amman at JD 15 million each per annum.

Also, according to the agreement, Jordan will next year supply Iraq with 40 million eggs.

Both sides will facilitate the flow of the other nation's goods into their country and will give them importation priority, according to the agreement.

Also the two countries will encourage the exchange of visits by trade, industrial and agricultural delegations, will participate in trade fairs held in Jordan and Iraq.

exchange experience and expertise in the field of: prospecting for underground water resources; irrigation; water distribution; veterinary medicine, and vaccines to combat diseases.

The two sides also agreed that the port of Aqaba will be given priority as a source for Iraqi imports and stressed the need to complete a study for the extension of a railway to run between both countries.

The minutes were signed by the Iraqi under-secretary of transport and communications, Abdul Sattar Faraman, and Jordanian Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Hourani.

Iraq's ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja Sultan was also present at the signing ceremony.

Civil Registration Department to adopt measures to ease identity card issue

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Registration Department is adopting new measures designed to facilitate work at the department itself and to save people the trouble of visiting the department to obtain identity cards.

According to department Director Rifai Al Hazameh, departmental teams will shortly be touring other government departments, public institutions, universities, schools, banks, companies and population settlements

to issue application forms and collect information, documents and other necessary requirements for issuing identity cards.

This measure has been adopted to save the citizens, students and employees the trouble of taking time off work to call at the department to obtain the cards in person, and is also aimed at easing the pressure on the department, Mr. Hazameh said.

He said that the identity cards will be issued and returned to the institutions to be distributed to

their owners.

The new measure requires from the head of the family to provide the department with the documents including the left forefinger print of each member of the family so that they all can have separate identity cards of their own, Mr. Hazameh added.

According to Jordanian law once a citizen is 16 years-old, he or she must acquire an identity card. Those who fail to obtain these, card will be liable to fines or up to three months in prison.

Road safety seminar to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents will hold its third seminar entitled "Traffic Awareness" under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at Yarmouk University in Irbid on November 15.

Armico to buy North Yemen mining shares

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Mining Company (Armico) board of directors Wednesday decided to buy a 20 per cent share in North Yemen's mining projects.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Hussein Al Jassam, the board also decided in principle to take a part share in the Mauritanian steel industry.

A board spokesman said that Armico will examine the possibility of participating in other mining projects to be carried out in other Arab states.

NCC rules on TCC future

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Services Committee rejected a proposal by an NCC member calling for the transformation of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) into a public shareholding company, according to a story

published Wednesday in Al Ra'i newspaper.

The committee said that the TCC should remain a government-owned because of the financial loans it handles the volume of which cannot be managed by public companies.

Tourism conference slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — A week-long international conference for tourism specialists will open in Aqaba on Nov. 7, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Wednesday.

It said that 200 specialists from Europe, the USA, Japan, the Far East and Arab countries will attend the conference.

The paper quoted Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Bahri from the Ministry of Tourism as saying that the participants will discuss subjects connected with international tourism, freedom of tourists, and the rights of tourists — subjects already discussed at the International Tourism Conference held in Manila in 1980.

Winter office opening times announced

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin Monday fixed the working hours of ministry employees in the Ghor Directorate for the winter season to start at eight in the morning and terminate at two in the afternoon.

Hotel gets gift

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has presented a token of felicitations and goodwill to the hotel, an hotel spokesman said Wednesday.

The gift was presented to Mr. A. Mueller-Gerbrand, general manager of the hotel.

U.S. meets resistance

(Continued from page 1)

transition period on Grenada during which elections would be held. "It is intended to disband the Grenadian army and re-establish the police force," he said.

Mr. Adams said the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean Countries, in backing the invasion, had acted in accordance with its treaty "to re-establish law and order in Grenada."

He said both the United States and Britain had been invited to take part and East Caribbean countries were disappointed by British criticism. "The United States is being welcomed as a helper," he said.

U.S. Ambassador to France Evan Galbraith said in Paris that preparations for the invasion began two weeks ago. This was before the Oct. 19 murder of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody coup by the present military leaders.

In a television interview, Mr. Galbraith denied this was a Soviet-style military action, saying: "We are going to try to restore the constitutional process."

U.S. troops would stay no more than two weeks, he said — "we are there solely to pacify the bandits and then we will leave."

Lone U.S. voice

The United States has been the only country so far to defend the invasion of Grenada before the U.N. Security Council, which meets again Wednesday to decide whether to call for an immediate troop withdrawal.

The council heard sharp denunciations of the American-led invasion during an emergency session that lasted far into the night and it scheduled further debate on a formal resolution condemning the action.

Sponsored by Guyana and Nicaragua, the resolution asks the council to call for an immediate end to the intervention and the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would be asked to report back within 48 hours on the implementation of the resolution. If the United States were to ex-

ercise its veto and block the resolution, the question could go to the General Assembly where there is no veto. Diplomatic sources said the text would then have a good chance of being adopted by a wide margin.

In the debate so far, U.S. delegate Jeane Kirkpatrick defended the intervention in Grenada, in which nearly 2,000 Marines and troops from six Caribbean lands are taking part.

"We believe that the action is reasonable and proportionate to the deterioration of the authority in Grenada and the threat that is posed to peace and security in the Eastern Caribbean," she said.

Grenada's Ian Jacobs said it was "an absolute joke" to speak of a multinational force when all but five per cent of the troops were American.

Raul Roe Kouri of Cuba spoke of "squalid little footnotes" used by Washington to cover "disturbing acts."

Ali Treiki of Libya said the Grenadians "only sin" was that they chose a government Washington disliked.

Raouf's traditional Islamic style aims to make money for charity

AMMAN — At the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel this week, on the invitation of the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing-Impaired, Dr. Raouf Abdel Meguid, the professor of arts at the Faculty of Fine Arts in Cairo, is exhibiting his work. Dr. Abdel Meguid, or Raouf as he signs himself, has been exhibiting his paintings for nearly 30 years, but this is the first time that they have been seen in Jordan.

Although his work is continually evolving, Dr. Abdel Meguid at present is concerned with translating traditional Islamic decorative motifs into a more modern format. One of the ways in which he achieves this is to float Arabesque designs, which coil and intertwine with one another on an

abstract background of bright and harmoniously changing colours. More successful, however, is Dr. Abdel Meguid's idea of combining the very ancient and beautifully intricate designs with traditional Islamic architectural forms of the

dome and the minaret. He concentrates these latter together in the centre of his huge canvasses and then covers each one with a different pattern in a myriad of toning colours.

Other subjects include paintings of the graceful speed of Arab horses and mosque doorways, where again each subtly different facade is juxtaposed to form a pleasing texture.

All the paintings are for sale.



Raouf Abdel Meguid prices being pegged at around JD 1,000. The exhibition, which was opened Tuesday, by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia runs for one week.



One of the works by Raouf Abdel Meguid from Cairo, currently being shown in his first exhibition

in Jordan which is being housed at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel (File photo)

Canada supports Palestinian rights

(Continued from page 1)

During his meetings with the Jordanian leaders Mr. MacEachan discussed the situation in Lebanon, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the prospects of peace in the Middle East.

"There is an unquestioned atmosphere of uncertainty and tension in the Middle East and that is a source of great worry to all of us who would like to see peace restored in this important part of the

world," Mr. MacEachan said. During his meetings here he discussed the conditions of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories and possibilities of contributing towards their economic development.

Meeting with Hassan

Earlier Wednesday, Mr. MacEachan met with Crown Prince Hassan during which the Crown Prince presented an analysis of the

situation in the occupied Arab territories and the adverse effects of Israel's settlement policy, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

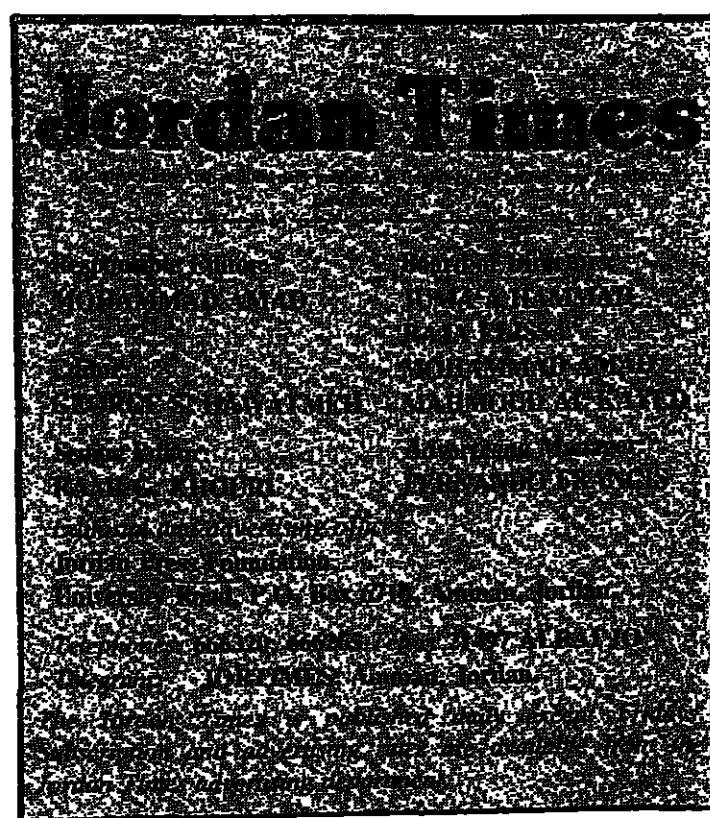
Prince Hassan stressed the need for bolstering cultural, scientific and economic cooperation with Canada and called for joint economic ventures, Petra added.

The Canadian minister, who is on a Middle East tour, later left Amman. Foreign Minister Ouseim and senior officials saw him off at the airport.

Regina's

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Invasions don't help

GRENADA is so far away and disconnected from the Middle East that whatever happens there, whoever rules in St. George's, apparently is not going to affect our lives here. Yet, the American invasion of the tiny Caribbean island is not something that we and the rest of the world can easily ignore.

The U.S. president, in an appearance to announce the surprise landing early Tuesday morning, said he ordered the invasion for three reasons — to ensure the safety of some 1,000 Americans living on the island, to prevent what he termed further chaos (after the military takeover in Grenada) and to "help restore law and order and governmental institutions" there.

Moreover, according to the president, the six-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which groups the little-known Montserrat, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, had requested American support and Washington was not going to withhold it from them.

President Reagan might have also thought of other justifications — and they seem to be only justifications — in ordering the invasion: The OECS members' fear that the leftist-ruled state had become a serious threat to security in the region; the operation was necessary to cut short the revolutionary process which started with the Marxist coup on the island in 1979; the citing of Soviet and Cuban involvement in the overthrow of the Maurice Bishop government; the possible use of Grenada as a military staging area against the U.S. and neighbouring states; perceived threats to U.S. oil shipping lanes and to movement of American arms to Europe in the event of war; and, finally, to send a message to Nicaragua, and the El Salvador guerrillas, that Washington was prepared to intervene militarily in any country where the regime is hostile to the U.S., if anybody "needs" the message.

The U.S. might have thought of everything and anything to send its troops to invade another, tiny but sovereign and independent, state. But the fact remains that a superpower like the U.S. should not have done it. The move, besides being illegal and in contravention of international principles and practices, is an ill-judged adventure that will make a mockery of all moral arguments against foreign occupations and the use of force as a means to solve the world's political problems.

In the Middle East, at least, the sight of American gunboats and gunboat diplomacy has not been helpful to peace, and we should not have liked to see it enforced.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Mission must continue

WE ARE optimistic about the convening of the Lebanese national reconciliation conference in Geneva and also about the positive results that it will achieve. Our optimism stems from the keenness of the various Lebanese parties and political factions to achieve good results. The success of the reconciliation conference will no doubt open the door wide open for handling the major problem in the region — the Palestine issue. The explosions in Beirut Sunday have shocked France and the U.S. and the killing of the U.S. and French troops have saddened millions around the world.

But for the sake of those who fell Sunday while on their peaceful mission in Lebanon, the western countries should not abandon their mission of establishing peace in the region. They ought to avoid all threats and warnings about reprisals because these cannot achieve anything. We need peace in Lebanon and Palestine and the western nations can help establish this. They can help the Lebanese arrive at a formula that will safeguard the rights of all the Lebanese parties, and they can also pave the way for a peaceful Middle East settlement. If this is achieved, then we can rightly consider that the victims of Sunday's explosions were not sacrificed in vain.

Al Dustour: Summit, an optimistic sign

A MIDST THE rapid political developments and events in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia has announced it is going ahead with preparations for the Arab summit to be held in Riyadh on schedule. This is an optimistic sign and comes as a blessing to the Arab masses who have been waiting for a long time to see their leaders agree on plans and actions to alleviate the sufferings of the nation as a whole and to remove the dangers threatening the Arab countries' future.

The forthcoming summit will have to deal with a number of serious crises and issues including the Lebanese question, the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestine question. Of course the summit will not be a magic wand which can solve all these problems but at least the Arab leaders can find means of handling them in a manner aimed to remove the threats and dangers, and consolidate the solidarity of the Arab Nation. We also hope that the summit will solve inter-Arab differences that have impeded all progress towards that solidarity. Between now and the middle of next month — the date of the summit — there is ample time for Arab leaders to prepare for the summit and but perhaps they should start by showing signs of conciliation and ending their differences so as to pave the way for a successful summit.

Sawt Al Shaab: A unwise path

THE INITIAL reaction inside the United States indicates that Washington has chosen to respond to the explosions Sunday in Beirut by imposing its control and domination over the situation in that country. The imposition of American will in Lebanon will be at the top of the agenda of Thursday's Paris meeting between the four ministers whose countries are participating in establishing the Lebanon peace. By American standards, the re-imposition of domination and control over Lebanon means carrying out drastic action designed to change the balance of power in that country which entails supporting and strengthening the Beirut government of President Gemayel and helping it to spread its control over the mountains overlooking Beirut as well as the capital itself.

The Americans have already strengthened their naval forces off the Lebanese coast and all the signs indicate that they are about to involve themselves even more in the Lebanese conflict. Previous experiences have proved that foreign military intervention in Lebanon only increases the tension and complicates matters further. By calling for the Paris meeting and strengthening its forces in Lebanon, the United States seems to be intent on defending its policy in the region and probably involving more U.S. military personnel in safeguarding that policy, regardless of the opposition from the U.S. congress and the adverse effects this involvement might have on the prospects of a national reconciliation in Lebanon.

Criticism mounts over U.S. foreign involvement

By David Nagy
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The double shock to the United States of the Grenada invasion and the Beirut bomb attack has thrust war-and-peace issues to the forefront of presidential campaigning and may expose President Reagan to heavy political risk.

However events turn out in the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island or in Lebanon, they have stunned Americans and riveted attention on the area. Pollsters consider a weak point of the president, the conduct of foreign policy and the public's fear of war.

Mr. Reagan's Republican Party strategists had hoped to keep the 1984 presidential campaign focused almost exclusively on economic issues where he has been gaining public support, in other words, on issues that breed optimism rather than anxiety.

The president has deferred a formal decision on whether he will run again until December or so. But any hopes he had of limiting a campaign to domestic issues have now almost certainly vanished with the double-dose of grim news from Grenada and Lebanon on top of many other simmering foreign controversies.

Mr. Reagan announced Tuesday that troops from "the United States and six Caribbean nations" had landed on the tiny island of Grenada, where military officers took power in a bloody coup last week.

He said the objectives of the expedition were "to rescue about 1,000 Americans stranded on Grenada and to break chaotic rule exercised by a brutal group of leftist thugs."

The invasion came just three days after a bomb demolished the headquarters of the U.S. force in Beirut, killing at least 214 Marines and plunging the United States into national mourning.

As in the case of the Lebanon disaster, political reaction to the Grenada invasion was muted during the early hours of confusion and tension as Mr. Reagan's critics sought to avoid the appearance of exploiting a crisis for partisan goals.

But, also as with Lebanon

where demands for reappraisal of U.S. policy and calls for withdrawing the Marines have already started, the patriotic moratorium on comment did not last long.

Senator Gary Hart, competing for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged Congress to conduct "a full and in-depth debate on American involvement in Grenada."

Senator Alan Cranston, another Democratic White House contender, said: "We have a trigger-happy president who has recklessly landed us in two civil wars, in Grenada and Lebanon, and his policies threaten to land us in a third civil war in El Salvador and (another) in Nicaragua."

Other top Democrats such as House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill refused to criticise the Grenada invasion in the heat of the fighting. But O'Neill grumbled that Congress had not been consulted in advance and political sources said many lawmakers were shocked and angry over the American action.

Politically, Mr. Reagan has

trumped his ace by interjecting this invasion in a period of national mourning over Lebanon.

Initial comment from these and other sources suggested that while the death of the Marines and the Grenada invasion involve very different events in widely separated areas, they have some common threads in terms of the political questions Mr. Reagan is likely to face as the dust settles.

What national interest requires the use of U.S. troops? and what precisely are they supposed to accomplish in these areas?

In the case of Grenada, other questions also emerged in the initial encounter between Secretary of State George Shultz and reporters Tuesday.

How does the invasion differ from "gunboat diplomacy" of the past? And how can the United States condemn Soviet-backed intervention in some areas while practising overt intervention in others?

"At the heart of the whole matter is the coherence of U.S. foreign

policy," said Democratic party strategist Peter Hart.

"To the American voter, it's very hard to understand this 'leapfrogging' of national interests. One day Grenada is critical, another day this place is, then that place is. And the public says: 'Gee, I never heard of these places'."

Like other analysts in both the opposition and Republican camps, Mr. Hart conceded that while it now seems clear international conflicts will have a major impact on the 1984 presidential election, the effect on Mr. Reagan depends on how major events turn out.

"Six to eight months from now, if there's a sense that the world is at peace and we have an arms control agreement, then obviously that will work to Mr. Reagan's advantage," he said.

"But if there's a continuing run of incidents with multiple hot-spots, there's just going to be a sense that the winds of war are blowing, and that will concern voters very deeply."

While it is an axiom that Americans rally around their pre-

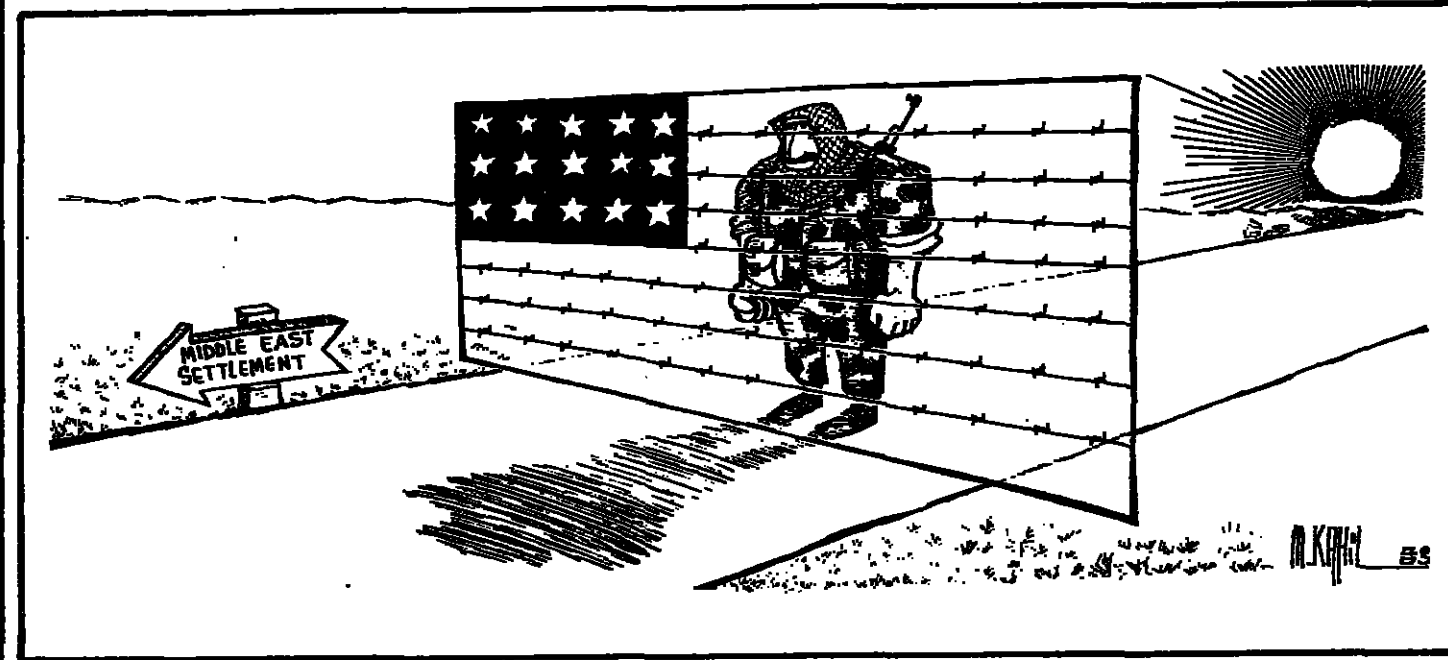
sidents in times of crisis, the political backlash finally stirred by the Vietnam war and the 1979-80 Iran hostage episode demonstrated that public patience and resolve has its limits.

In Mr. Reagan's case, polls have shown consistently for years that he is unusually vulnerable to perceptions of being a belligerent leader who might ignite war by miscalculation.

Two recent surveys conducted by ABC and CBS news showed that rising confidence in his handling of the economy is being offset by tumbling confidence in his conduct of foreign policy and another rise of war-scare feelings, this time over Lebanon.

According to the polls, taken in late September long before the Beirut bombing, solid majorities wanted the Marines pulled out of Lebanon soon.

While Mr. Reagan's advisers are hoping the public will see his moves in Lebanon and Grenada as courageous leadership, he can no longer make the invaluable election-year claim that he kept American troops from dying in foreign conflicts.



Arab diplomatic boycott of Egypt on the wane

By Bahgat Badie
Reuter

CAIRO — Egypt is looking less and less like the Arab World's pariah even though no Arab state has yet gone as far as restoring diplomatic relations, severed after the late President Anwar Sadat's 1979 "peace treaty" with Israel.

Iraq, needing help in its war with Iran, has been prominent among Arab countries that have discreetly rebuilt links with the Egypt of Mr. Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak.

Only radicals such as Libya and Syria remain steadfastly hostile with recent talk, for instance, of restored air links with Libya coming to nothing.

Airliners flying between Egypt and other Arab states are more often than not full. Some three million Egyptians continue to work elsewhere in the Arab World, many in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Jordan.

In turn, Saudis flock here as tourists, prized for their lavish tip-

ping by the taxi drivers who compete to carry them from luxury hotels to the nightclubs of Cairo's Pyramids Road.

Egypt's prime minister, Fuad Mubieddin, recently told reporters that Arab states' involvement in various projects in Egypt now totals 18 per cent of total investment here.

Mr. Mubieddin added that Egypt is not pressing restoration of diplomatic links.

"We are ready whenever they are ready. This does not make any difference to us as relations are already there on all other levels," he said.

Mr. Mubarak met several Arab heads of state at the non-aligned summit in New Delhi last March, on the basis of a tacit understanding that the lack of formal relations, most Arab countries maintain well-stated "interest sections" in Cairo, should not prevent improving relations in all other fields.

A foreign ministry official told Reuters no Arab state would dare

restore full ties unless an Arab summit approved.

"The restoration of full ties is not an objective in itself. What is important is developing relations between Egypt and Arab countries," he said.

Iraq, which pioneered the idea of boycotting Egypt and was host to the Baghdad Arab summit that implemented the idea, was the first country to start moving shyly back, although it stops short of restoring full relations.

The Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, broke the ice with a Cairo visit last July. Mr. Mubieddin says that Egypt's deputy premier and foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, will return the visit next month.

Iraq has increased its diplomats in Cairo from 10 to more than 30 and established a military mission, while Iraq and Egypt have agreed to revive economic and cultural links.

Diplomats said Iraq was influenced by its need for Egyptian support in the Gulf war with Iran.

The scale of Egyptian help to Iraq is not published but it has supplied spares for Soviet-built weapons.

Iraqi Vice-President Taha Yassin Ramadan said in a magazine interview last summer that about 15,000 Egyptian volunteers were fighting alongside Iraqi troops.

But as close as relations may be with Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and several Arab Gulf countries, none of their leaders has invited Mr. Mubarak to visit nor visited Cairo.

Mr. Mubieddin strongly denied that a meeting in New York earlier this month between Mr. Mubarak and King Hassan of Morocco was a prelude to a visit by either to the other's capital.

Among leaders of three out of 22 Arab League members that did not suspend formal links with Egypt, the presidents of Sudan and Somalia have been in Cairo in the past month, Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman, the third not to join in, has also been here since 1979.

LETTERS

No example in the U.S.

To the Editor:

I fully agree with Peter D. Buehler (Letters, Jordan Times, Oct. 24, 1983) on certain points, especially those referring to the need for new clauses in the traffic law, to ensure better safety for drivers and passengers.

Mr. Buehler wondered in his article, and I quote "don't people here simply just care?" Well, there are definitely some drivers who don't care much about other people's lives, but so is the case in his native country, America. I recall an accident that took place in New York in 1981 where a drunken truck driver was driving on the wrong side of the road and drove head-on into a private car with three of my fellow students at the time inside, killing two and injuring the third seriously.

I am sure that this is one of many accidents that happen in the States every day. I sincerely ask you, Mr. Buehler: "Is this what you Americans call caring?"

Adi J. Najjar,
Amman.

It's the feeble glow

To the Editor:

Although I have no gruesome tale to tell about the witnessing of a road accident in Amman, I fear a personal experience of this kind would be imminent. So, I would like to take Mr. Buehler's comments about night driving in this town, (Letters, Jordan Times, Oct. 24, 1983) a step further.

It must be the inherent responsibility of the municipality to ensure that, among other things, streetlights are effectively doing the job for which they were erected. I would like to be enlightened as to why so few streetlights in Amman and other Jordanian cities are actually in working order.

A daytime visitor to Amman would probably be impressed by the long lines of sturdy streetlights snaking down the central reservations and on the sidewalks. However, town planning surely goes further than merely deciding the distance between each one and their strategic placing. Someone at the council should be advised that to complete the job, light bulbs must be introduced.

One or two bright sparks seem to have thought of this but have used bulbs which may well have been extracted from a leading lamp. Such is the feeble glow which the low wattage facilitates.

Contrary to Mr. Buehler's remarks, I find I am blinding other drivers by the fog lights I use to see the road but a few yards ahead. I'm not short-sighted but often is the occasion where I have to brake suddenly to avoid someone crossing the road.

It only to spotlight the many jaywalkers in this town, will someone please do something about getting the taxpayers' money's worth out of these normally taken for granted but essential elements for the safety of road users?

Melanie Oliver,
Amman.

Let's all go forward together, sings Kaunda

By Michael Shuttleworth
Reuter

LUSAKA — The candidate addressed the packed hall of 10 minutes on the meaning of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's theme song "let's all go forward together."

His topic could have been "how to combat crime" or "the need for self-reliance". Both are authorised campaign subjects for general elections in socialist, one-party Zambia on Oct. 27.

Raymond Handahu, 36, one of eight parliamentary candidates for Lusaka's Matero constituency, was being out through his paces at an election meeting organised by Mr. Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP).

He ended the speech with a wave of his axe, his identifying symbol on the ballot paper, and made way for the next candidate, businessman Morgan Mbuzi, whose Matero is a foil.

Mr. Matero, a crowded township of squatter compounds and municipality-built houses within sight of the tall office blocks of central Lusaka, is one of 123 constituencies preparing to send representatives to the 135-seat national assembly.

Elections have been postponed in two constituencies where candidates have died and the re-

aining ten seats will be filled by presidential nominees.

The candidates, all UNIP members approved by the party's omnipotent central committee, are expected to support party policy completely.

Election meetings are dominated by praise for the national philosophy of humanism, formulated by Mr. Kaunda from traditional African culture, Christian principles and both eastern and western brands of socialism.

A presidential election, which is expected to return Mr. Kaunda for a fifth five-year term will be held at the same time as the vote for the national assembly. Mr. Kaunda is unopposed but needs 51 per cent of the total vote to retain office.

Parliamentary candidates are barred from campaigning individually, criticising their rivals, seducing voters with election promises or offering such attractions as free beer and entertainment.

"There is great disparity between the candidates. There are wealthy people whose main aim is to become government ministers and the man at the bottom who is part of the miseries of his constituency," said Tobias Mbewe, director of elections.

"If they were allowed to campaign as they wanted, the rich would use their wealth," he added.

A little wealth would go a long way in Matero, swollen in the 19 years since independence from Britain by a stream of job-seekers from the countryside.

Matero is home to nearly one in six of Lusaka's 600,000 population. Most eke out a living from manual work in the nation's ailing industrial sector or work informally as hawkers, market traders, domestic servants or jobbing craftsmen.

The township's 42,000 registered voters are at the receiving end of a national economy which suffers an affliction common to many developing countries, over-dependence on a single commodity.

Zambia has traditionally relied on copper exports, around 600,000 tonnes a year, to finance its socialist policies, but poor prices for the metal over the past nine years have meant commodity shortages, rising prices and deteriorating social services for the ordinary Zambian.

A blanket costs the average labourer seven days' wages. Maize meal, which most peasants and workers boil into the staple food called nshima, has almost doubled in price in the last two years but there has been no comparable increase in wages.

Medical care is free but hospitals and clinics are overstretched

and the supply of drugs sometimes erratic.

Although there is little scope for aspiring members of parliament to comment directly on these hardships during their campaigns, many are local politicians who are standing on their record of past service to the community.

Mr. Handahu, who owns a commercial college, is a well-known party official in Matero.

Despite being a one-party institution, the assembly is occasionally the scene of outspoken criticism of government policy. Matero's former representative, banker Francis Nkhoma, who is not standing this time, was one of its most vocal members.

Criticism usually focuses on Zambia's economic condition, the worst since independence in 1964. Least two weeks before election day, Mr. Kaunda, who never tires of stressing the centrality of man in the philosophy of humanism, said the only answer to the country's problems was self-reliance and hard work.

Launching humanism week, an annual event when senior government officials and businessmen don old clothes and labour on some project to benefit others, he said community and cooperative work would make Zambia great. "This must be the character of our nation all the time and not just during humanism week," he said.

Punjab's direct rule hoped to calm Sikhs

By Chaitanya Kalbag
Reuter

A MITSAR, India — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's decision to impose direct rule on Punjab state could be her last chance to avoid widespread bloodshed between Sikhs and minority Hindus there.

Opposition sources regard Mrs. Gandhi's imposition of presidential rule recently on the northern state, bordering Pakistan, as long overdue to solve a problem which has festered since she returned to power nearly three years ago.

The sources said the action was an acknowledgement of failure in controlling Sikh militancy which led last Wednesday to the slaying of eight Hindus.

They said Sikh extremists had swung from demands for greater autonomy to communal attacks on Punjab's Hindus.

Indian Home (Interior) Ministry officials in New Delhi said direct rule could at best produce a temporary lull in Punjab.

They said wide search, arrest and shoot-on-sight powers granted to security forces in the state and the introduction of a compact five-member administration headed by state Governor B.D. Pandey, a close confidant of Mrs. Gandhi, would merely give her breathing space to seek a political solution.

Senior police sources believe that only now has Mrs. Gandhi realised the extent to which separatist feelings have taken root among the Sikhs.

The sources said Mrs. Gandhi's dismissal of her own Congress (I) party state government would allow the Punjab administration to respond more quickly to quell potential violence, because with no political party in power less time would be spent on debate.

Officials estimate that at least 60 people have died in agitation for greater autonomy in Punjab in the last 14 months. Sikh leaders say 200 of their followers have died.

The strength of extremist leaders has grown as the Sikhs' main Akali Dal political party took part in months of fruitless negotiations which broke down in June, when Sikh leaders said they saw no point in continuing them.

Sikh demands include a greater share of water from rivers running through Punjab, more territory for the state, and sole control of the town of Chandigarh, at present a union (federal) territory acting as state capital of both Punjab and neighbouring Haryana.

There were suggestions that the crackdown could be a sign that Mrs. Gandhi plans an early election, possibly in February, instead of the scheduled January 1985 poll.

Agriculture on the threshold of a tremendous revolution

By Paul Holmes
Reuter

LONDON — Man's growing ability to crack genetic codes that create different life forms is breeding a new farm industry as investors see the potential benefits for world food production.

Advances in plant genetic engineering in the past decade are bringing scientists closer to creating plants that can withstand disease and make their own fertilisers, experts say.

"We are, quite frankly, on the threshold of a tremendous revolution in agriculture," Phillip Hayward, marketing manager of a newly formed British company called Agricultural Genetics, told Reuters.

Genetic engineering promises to make farming more efficient and give Third World countries the means to produce food in inhospitable climates, he said.

Backed by the government's British Technology Group (BTG), Agricultural Genetics has first option to commercialise discoveries in plant biotechnology by the state-funded Agricultural Research Council.

The £15 million (\$22 million) company, set up in July, is the government's latest scheme after Celtech, the Medical Research Council, to ensure that Britain is not left behind in the race to capitalise on the new technology.

Roger Hay, director in charge of the BTG's Science Investment and Operations Division, says British investors are now recognising the potential long-term promise of agricultural biotechnology where

once they saw it as unexciting.

He believes that "within a couple of lifetimes" genetic engineering will be a major factor in a world market in plant propagation material now worth about £13 billion (\$20 billion) a year.

The key to biotechnology is a research breakthrough in the ability to unravel the genetic information in DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid), recombine this substance and insert it into an organism to produce the desired characteristics.

The science is still in its infancy but researchers believe that as they learn more about how genes work they will eventually be able to "tailor-make" better-yielding, more resistant crops by altering their genetic make-up.

At Brighton in southern England, scientists are taking the first steps in the laboratory towards breeding genetically engineered plants that could turn nitrogen in the air into natural fertilisers and grow on barren soil.

Such plants, once only the dream of science fiction writers, are now feasible, the agricultural research council says.

Problems remain, but "in terms of world food production the agricultural consequences of success in this area would be immense," the council said in its 1981-82 annual report.

Putting biotechnology to work is a long and costly process, and genetic engineering in the sense of a straight gene transfer between species has not yet made any contribution to plant breeding.

Major breakthroughs might involve 10 years of research and a

further 10 in development, according to the BTG, which offers finance for industrial innovation and joint venture projects.

However, the number of small genetic engineering firms is increasing and analysts expect some of today's companies to grow into major corporations of the 1990s.

About three-quarters of the new companies, most of them in the medical and industrial fields, are in the United States but there is growing competition from Europe and Japan.

Britain, whose biological research is regarded as second only to that of the U.S., is expected to have nearly 30 biotechnology ventures by the end of this year. Three years ago it had none.

The British government has invested about £60 million (\$90 million) in the sector as a whole and the Japanese and French governments have committed similar sums.

However, agriculture appears unlikely to reap the fruits of biotechnology without controversy.

In May, an American research team from Cornell University told an international conference on the commercial applications of biotechnology in Britain that the U.S. and Europe were benefiting from the genetic resources of poor countries while the Third World was losing out.

The incorporation of an Ethiopian barley gene containing striped rust disease resistance into U.S. barley varieties had saved U.S. farmers \$150 million a year, they said, adding that Ethiopia had not shared in the benefits.



First genetically engineered slash pine tree to be planted commercially is inspected by seven-year-old Tyler Windsor, son of a forestry research coordinator, at a Florida tree farm. The new process is expected to produce millions of trees of uniformly

high quality. Some 300 million seedlings of identical genetic characteristics have already been planted in the southeastern United States (Photo from Press & Publications Service).

Genetic engineering comes to aid home-building industry

WASHINGTON — The home-building industry, as well as pulp manufacturers in the United States and other parts of the world, needs enormous numbers of pine trees each year. And it is crucial for these industries that the trees be of uniformly high quality. To help satisfy these requirements, American forestry experts are using high technology genetic engineering to produce millions of desirable trees.

Normally, a tree is grown from a seed that has inherited the genes of two parents. The result may be

an almost infinite variety of desirable and undesirable characteristics.

Producing a forest-full of desirable trees from seed has been theoretically possible by creating hybrid plants (the offspring of plants of different species), selecting the best from among them and using the seeds of the chosen few to plant a fresh forest. It can be done, but the process requires many years and there is always the risk that some undesirable genes may emerge and defeat the entire costly and time-consuming exercise.

rise.

Researchers have now turned to genetic engineering to come up with a new strain of slash pine trees of uniformly desirable quality. Their work has paid off. So far, no less than 300 million seedlings of identical genetic characteristics have been planted in forests in the southeastern United States.

The process was not easy to discover and develop, but it is relatively simple. Researchers have taken the needle-shaped leaves

from small, newly germinated plants which were known to be of excellent quality. These leaves were then cut into tiny pieces and placed into a nutrient to grow into seedlings which were subsequently transplanted into the ground.

The genes in every cell of the slash pine — as in every living thing — contain the design for that entire species. In other words, the cells taken from those cut-up leaves carried not only the genetic information required to grow identical leaves, but also the instructions for making the branches, bark, roots and trunk of an identical tree.

Finding and duplicating the perfect slash pine — or any other tree — is easier said than done. Scientists had to do much experimenting until they found the proper combination of light, air and temperature — as well as appropriate nutrient medium — to produce the perfect "original" which could then be reproduced into millions of identical trees —

USIA.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

Blue Room Restaurant
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WORLD

U.S. massively criticised for Grenada action

LONDON (R) — Even American newspapers have criticised the Reagan administration's decision to invade Grenada, and elsewhere there has been almost universal condemnation from the world's press.

The New York Times referred in an editorial Wednesday to "a flimsy warrant for invasion," and said: "If there were clear evidence of Cuban or Soviet intervention, there would be a case for United States intervention. But no such evidence has yet been involved."

Wednesday's Washington Post editorial said Tuesday's invasion of the Caribbean island was "an immensely grave act" and added: "To the serious disadvantage of American policy, the overwhelming image of American gunboats still dominates perceptions and politics through much of the hemisphere."

In South Africa, however, the pro-government Citizen newspaper supported the intervention, saying it was a pity that President Reagan could not act as decisively elsewhere.

The official Soviet news agency TASS in a fiercely-worded commentary said the invasion was "an act of international banditry, of international terrorism, by those in Washington who aspire to sit in judgement on the world and use armed force as their main political weapon."

In Britain, where official sources said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had tried to dissuade Mr. Reagan from the invasion, the right-wing Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph supported it.

But the Times, the Financial Times and the Guardian were all critical. The Times said the invasion was an act of aggression and a breach of international law, but added that some good could be salvaged if Grenada returned quickly to constitutional government.

Several French newspapers said the invasion was connected with the recent attack on U.S. Marines in Beirut. The left-wing Liberation called the attack a grave error.

At the United Nations

Tuesday night Mexico, accused the United States of flagrant aggression by leading an invasion of Grenada, and urged the Security Council to adopt measures to get foreign troops off the Caribbean island.

In London, Britain's opposition Labour Party Wednesday called for Queen Elizabeth to intervene in Grenada to secure formation of a new government there.

Labour foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey told a British radio interviewer that the invasion of the island, following a coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several cabinet ministers were killed last week, was a disaster.

In Havana, Cuban leader Fidel Castro Wednesday condemned the invasion of Grenada as an "enormous political error" and called on the United States to halt its attacks on the tiny Caribbean island.

In the Nicaraguan capital of Managua, crowds chanting "Grenada will overcome," demonstrated Tuesday night against the United States invasion of Grenada.

In Managua and several major cities across the country, demonstrators took to the streets in response to radio appeals to condemn the U.S. action on the small Caribbean island.

Diplomats said the invasion of Grenada deepened suspicions among the Sandinista leadership that the Reagan administration was planning direct military intervention in Nicaragua as well.

And China strongly condemned the invasion of Grenada, a foreign ministry spokesman said. "The U.S. armed invasion is a flagrant violation of the United Nations charter and of normal relations between states," he told a weekly briefing of foreign correspondents in Peking.



John Lennon and Yoko Ono

Yoko Ono to donate \$4m

NEW YORK (R) — Yoko Ono, widow of ex-Beatle John Lennon, has announced she would give property and goods estimated to be worth more than \$4 million to charity.

In a statement she said she would make the donations "in apology as a member of the human race and in memory of war casualties of the world."

The gifts comprise a total of five properties, a 1965 Rolls Royce classic Phantom car, musical instruments and cash to help a variety of organizations and charities.

George Speer, a spokesman for Lennon's widow, said he did not yet know whether the property and goods would be sold or auctioned, but he said early estimates put their total value at more than \$4 million.

The donations include a 22½-acre (about nine hectares) waterfront property in Virginia, proceeds to go to a Virginia foster homes organization, and 25 acres (10 hectares) of land in the Isle of Dornish, Ireland, to aid Irish orphans.

Proceeds from the sale of a

128-acre (51 hectares) Virginia plantation will go to the Strawberryfields orphanage in Liverpool, England, Lennon's hometown.

Ono also plans to give a collection of Lennon's lithographs to Liverpool art school. She announced she would donate \$500,000 to New York's Central Park, a section of which is to be named Strawberryfields in memory of Lennon.

The proceeds from a TV documentary on Ono's life would go to the American charity care.

Ono also plans to donate proceeds from the sale of two farms in New York State, a Rolls Royce, musical instruments, jewellery and other personal effects to the spirit foundation, a children's charity set up in the 1970s by Ono and Lennon.

Mr. Speer said Ono's decision to make the donations and the plea for peace had been influenced by recent events around the world, especially in Lebanon, where more than 200 U.S. and French soldiers died in a weekend attack.

No change for better in human rights in 1982

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International charged governments Wednesday with manipulating evidence of human rights abuses, covering up torture and killings in one part of the world while using such violations elsewhere for political purposes.

"Statements about human rights have been misused to make political propaganda," the London-based human rights monitoring group said in its annual report.

Among examples it cited reporting of the situation in Poland by Soviet news media, statements by United States officials on Central America and the sudden focus by Britain on torture and disappearances in Argentina during last year's Falklands War.

The report said at least 1,609 political and other prisoners were put to death in 42 countries in 1982. It detailed cases of executions, torture and political imprisonment in 117 countries.

In El Salvador, amnesty believed that all branches of the security forces were involved in a "systematic and widespread programme of torture, abduction and individual and mass killings of men, women and children."

The report blamed official security units in Guatemala for the vast majority of thousands of political killings and disappearances last year. Similar abuses increased in Honduras and were again reported from Argentina, it added.

In Asia, the arrest and long-term detention of prisoners without trial remained major concerns in 1982.

In Africa, political imprisonment was widespread in 1982 and was used under varying political systems.

In the Middle East, human rights abuses included large numbers of executions, political killings and trials in which standards fell short of international norms.

Palestinian, Lebanese detainees

The report also expressed concern about the detention by Israeli forces of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese after last year's invasion of Lebanon.

In Europe, it noted that the imprisonment of conscientious objectors to military service in East and West Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and the Soviet Union.

Amnesty said it worked on behalf of some 450 Soviet detainees believed to be prisoners of conscience in 1982.

Reports continued to arrive from Turkey that political prisoners were tortured and that some had died as a result.

The report also referred to a marked increase of allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners in Italy and Spain.

The report accused Pakistan's government of arresting thousands of people solely for expressing their opinions and said several hundred Pakistanis, including some political prisoners, had been executed.

It expressed concern about reports of political imprisonment and torture in South Korea and the Philippines, where it said members of the armed forces and paramilitary groups acting with official sanction were responsible for arbitrary killings.

In Vietnam and Laos, thousands of people were still being held in political re-education camps more than seven years after first being detained, it said.

Allegations of torture and death under torture increased in Libya, it said. Reports of ill-treatment of prisoners and torture also came from Bahrain, Egypt, Syria and Tunisia.

The report said court-imposed death penalties were carried out last year in at least 19 African countries, including 101 executions in South Africa.

The first executions since independence in 1980 were also carried out in Zimbabwe, it said.

In Namibia, Niger, South Africa, Uganda, and Zimbabwe political prisoners were reported to have died in custody as a result of torture or harsh treatment. Amnesty said.

Amnesty said more than 100 people abducted from Angola in 1978 were still being held by South African authorities in Namibia (South West Africa).

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Texan water-torture sheriff jailed

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — A former sheriff was jailed for 10 years and fined \$12,000 for using water torture to obtain confessions from prisoners. Judge James Deanda told James C. Parker Tuesday he deserved the severest possible sentence since under his law enforcement in San Jacinto County was controlled by "a gang of thugs". Parker was found guilty last month after witnesses testified that he and some of his deputies tied them to a chair, placed a towel over their face and poured water onto it until they choked. Two former deputies, John Glover and Carl Lee, were also found guilty. Glover received a five-year term, of which three years were suspended. Parker has also been charged with operating an illegal trap for suspected marijuana users in which he subjected men and women to strip searches beside the highway. Special targets included blacks and long-haired males.

Kidnapped Guatemalan sisters freed

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Leftist guerrillas have released the kidnapped sisters of both Guatemala's current head of state and his predecessor, a government spokesman said. The spokesman said the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) freed the sister of head of state Gen. Oscar Mejia Victores after more than a month in a captivity. They also released the sister of former Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt. She had been abducted almost four months ago. The women were freed after newspapers Tuesday published a FAR manifesto accusing the government of murdering 243 Guatemalans since Gen. Rios Montt was deposed in a coup on Aug. 8.

Taiwanese girl stung to death

TAIPEI (R) — A swarm of bees stung a girl to death and put 10 other people in hospital after attacking a mountain climbing team in central Taiwan, police said Wednesday. They said the girl died Tuesday after being stung more than 200 times.

Nissan develops AC electric car

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Nissan Motor Company said Wednesday it had developed an electric car that could run non-stop for four hours at an average speed of 40 km/h before recharging its batteries. The prototype would be exhibited at the 25th Tokyo motor show which opens on Saturday, it said. The car uses special batteries with greater storage capacity than conventional ones and uses newly developed technology to convert Direct Current (DC) to Alternating Current (AC). Nissan said. The car, with a top speed of 90 km/h had a two-speed automatic transmission which gave excellent acceleration and hill climbing ability, the motor company said. It said there were no immediate plans to start commercial production. Nissan said the car was the first developed in Japan to use an AC motor rather than a DC one. This increased the distance that could be travelled on a single battery charge and made maintenance more easy.

GOREN BRIDGE

ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

BY CHARLES GOREN

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raise to four hearts.

Q.1—Both vulnerable; as South you hold:
♠83 ♥K1095 ♦AKQ83 ♣72
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠

What action do you take?

A.—You have a minimum opening bid and your hand's only redeeming feature is that it contains a good five-card suit. But don't feel obliged to tell partner about it, especially since it is a minor. Pass, and let partner have the right of way. He might want to double two clubs, and that would be welcome news indeed.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠72 ♥Q8543 ♦85 ♣982
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Double 1 ♠ 2 ♠

What action do you take?

A.—Partner already knows that from the auction that you have a weak hand. However, that does not mean that you should pass. Since you have a clear preference for hearts, and you should bid one heart. If you stay out of the auction, partner might retreat to one spade, and you will then have to bail out at the two-level.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠76 ♥93 ♦Q10754 ♣Q752
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 ♥ Pass 2 NT Pass

What action do you take?

A.—It is true that, with a trickless hand, you can pass if partner simply rebids his suit after opening with a forcing two-bid. But your hand is not trickless—it contains two queens and a ruffing value in spades, any of which might be worth a full trick. On this auction, partner quite likely has a self-sufficient suit, so

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q87 ♥94 ♦853 ♣QJ762
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—There is a bid that describes your hand exactly, so why not use it? Jump to five clubs. A jump raise of one of the demand bidder's suits shows excellent trump support and a hand that does not contain any ace, king or singleton. Recognize the description?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J98543 ♥A5 ♦73 ♣976
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
3 ♠ 3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

A.—Were you invited to this party? Had partner wanted to hear about your spades, he could have doubled three diamonds for takeout. Partner quite likely holds a long, solid club suit with a diamond stopper and another card or two. Don't convert a possible plus into a probable minus position by running out to four spades.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AJ8752 ♦AKQ83 ♣K5
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—We are sure that there is some scientific way to investigate the possibilities and then stop short of slam if you find out that certain key cards are missing. But for our money, the simple jump to six hearts stands out. If you don't tell the opponents anything about the hand, you might get a favorable lead. Those of you who bid only four hearts show little grasp of the trick-taking potential of your hand.

U.N. panel raps Frank Sinatra

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Frank Sinatra showed utter contempt for opponents of South Africa's creation of black tribal homelands by performing in one of them, receiving an award and addressing its legislature, a U.N. panel said Wednesday.

He was reported to have been paid \$1.79 million for his appearance at Sun City, Bophuthatswana, which South Africa accorded "independence" unrecognized by any other state.

The singing superstar is among more than 200 persons named in a first list of entertainers said to have appeared at Sun City and in South Africa, ignoring numerous U.N. resolutions calling for a cultural boycott of the republic because of its policy of racial segregation.

The list complements a register of athletes who spurned a recommended U.N. ban on sports contacts with South Africa.

Prepared by the U.N. centre against apartheid at the direction of a General Assembly committee set up to guide the U.N. campaign against South African race policy, the 17-page document also singled out Geraldine Brangan, an Irish singer said to have entertained South African troops.

Leo Solomon, vice president of

the William Morris agency, said to have recruited many American entertainers for Sun City, and Robert Leonard of Red Beard Presents Productions, Las Vegas, were named.

Among those named in addition to Frank Sinatra are comedy stars Shelley Berman, Goldie Hawn and Tim Reid, as well as singers Jack Jones, Helen Reddy, Cliff Richards, Cher, Rita Coolidge, Ray Charles, Glen Campbell, Johnny Mathis, Kenny Rogers, Paul Anka, Dolly Parton, Barry Manilow and Linda Ronstadt.

The Beach Boys, one of Mrs. Nancy Reagan's favourite music groups and actors Telly Savalas, Ernest Borgnine and Pia Zadora were also mentioned.

From Britain, the list included the male voice choir of Wales, all of whose members were said to have registered in their hotels in the name Jones, actor comedian Spike Milligan, and singers Shirley Bassey and Rod Stewart.

The Vienna boys choir and the Supremax rock group from West Germany, along with performers from Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Canada, Greece, Spain, Denmark, Israel, South Korea, the Netherlands, Ireland, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland, also were named as having given shows in South Africa.

Cosmonauts report fatigue

MOSCOW (R) — Two Soviet cosmonauts in their fifth month on board the space station Salyut-7 said Wednesday they are becoming increasingly tired but promised to complete their "difficult expedition."

Talking by radio to a reporter from the Communist daily Pravda, cosmonaut Vladimir Lyukhanov said he and his colleague, Alexander Alexandrov, spent their spare time re-reading letters sent to them in the Progress-18 supply craft last week.

Alexandrov said although they had been in orbit for 100 days,

well below the space endurance record of 211 days set by two cosmonauts last year, fatigue was nonetheless building up.

However, they were not worried about their health. "We promise to carry out to the full the programme of this difficult expedition," he said.

Last week the daily Moskovski Komsomolyets said the condition of the cosmonauts had now stabilised and that contraction of their muscles had ceased. Such problems had not been reported in the past.

Japanese voters disapprove of Tokyo's attitude to corruption

TOKYO (R) — Increasing numbers of Japanese are critical of the government attitude to corruption in the wake of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's bribery conviction, according to an opinion poll released Wednesday.

The survey of 3,000 people, taken last weekend and published by the mass-circulation Yomiuri Shimbun, showed 24.6 per cent of those questioned — 10 per cent more than one month ago — said

their main criticism of the government was that it was not serious in its condemnations of corruption.

Falling approval of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet — down to 40.2 per cent from 45.5 per cent in a similar poll last month — coincides with a boycott of parliament by all the opposition parties that has paralysed the legislature for the past two weeks.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ettersson

... AND A HARD PLACE

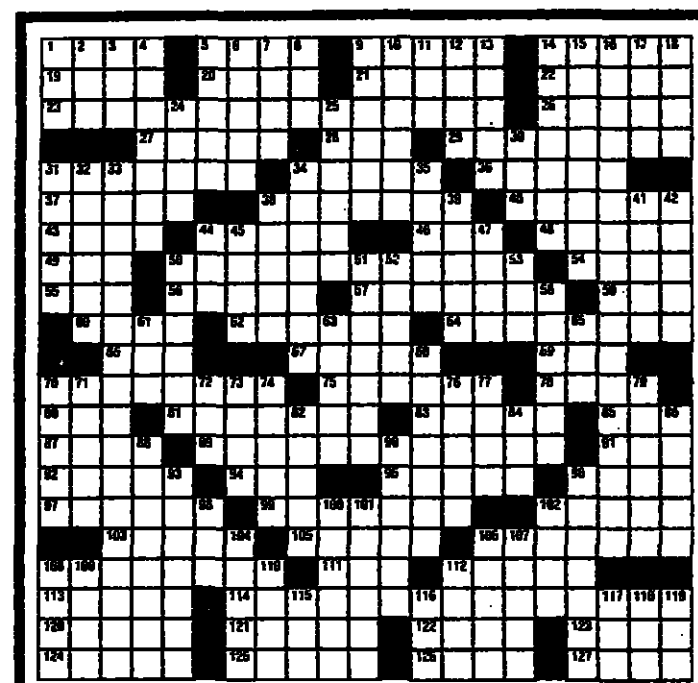
By Elizabeth Task

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Last Week's Cryptograms

- Hardware dealer who lost his axe index was upset; he could not locate his choppers.
- Oh pleasant moment, tempting (child) I shall have that olive even if I have to leave this whole big market for it!
- Hard trail is trial for short-legged fido.
- Championship move: a pitch in time serve nine.

CRYPTOGRAMS

- F XYRAHOWLY PAN ICEFX ART BAPMZ
VELPIR OV TFOHOM XFPHORAYZ HE UB
WELAN-POMCH FUELE AET. —By Lada M. Sperry
- HWOM Z YA COMPUT EUTERTUPZAM Z UT
HULY ONI CREW TUPOD PWUM EZW CL EUT
ETUPAD. —By Barbara J. Rugg
- J DBIK MNBKROO KNOD: OMFO ABWEMD
IDREET, SWEET AND SWOB. —By Lada M. Sperry
- JPO REA BKQJID HWXAXO MVJOF XVJIXO
MWDF HOJ PERFIOL. —By Karl Ireland

